

ment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on June 10, 1918, from the State of New York into the Territory of Porto Rico, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Reuter's Little Pills for the Liver," which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained aloin, strychnine, atropine, and emetine, indicating the presence of nux vomica, belladonna, and ipecac.

It was alleged in substance in the information that the article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the boxes and cartons, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for dyspepsia, headache, flatulence, inaction of the liver, vertigo, nausea, and bad feeling, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. It was alleged in substance that the article was misbranded for the further reason that certain statements, included in the circular accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented it as a treatment, remedy, and cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, loss of appetite, vertigo, vomiting, yellow jaundice, clogged liver, enlarged liver, hard liver, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, running sores, ring worms, scaly scalp, cold sweat, cold hands, cold feet, cramps, colic, blind piles, or tape worms, catarrh of the bowels, sore eyes, spots before the eyes, ringing in the ears, running ears, insomnia, nightmare, nervous trembling, faintness, pains, sore tongue, cold sores, canker sores, sore throat, hacking cough, shortness of breath, discolored urine, burning, rheumatism, backache, diabetes, bladder inflammation, stones in the bladder, gravel, sick headache, nervous headache, biliousness, irritability, forgetfulness, impaired memory, lack of concentration, depressed feeling, melancholia, throbbing of the heart, bad circulation, and pain around the heart, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On January 7, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7537. Misbranding of ordinary cottonseed cake and cottonseed meal or cake. U. S. * * * v. Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 11134. I. S. Nos. 5922-r, 5925-r.)

On November 8, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Brazos Valley Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Waco, Tex., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about November 18, and November 6, 1918, from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Ordinary Cotton Seed Cake" and "Cotton Seed Meal or Cake," respectively, which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the cake contained 40.25 per cent of protein and that the meal or cake contained 37.88 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement appearing on the label, to wit, "Protein Not less than 43.00%," was false and misleading in that it represented to the purchaser that the article contained 43 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained not less than 43 per cent of protein, whereas, in fact and in truth, it contained less than 43 per cent of protein.

On November 15, 1919, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7538. Adulteration and misbranding of apple beverage and blackberry beverage. U. S. * * * v. Fred F. Braswell (Sterling Vinegar Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11136. I. S. Nos. 3563-p, 3564-p, 3584-p.)

On December 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Fred F. Braswell, trading as the Sterling Vinegar Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 1, 1918, from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, of a quantity of an article labeled in part, "Apple Beverage," and on or about April 4, 1919, from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina, of quantities of an article labeled in part, "B Berry Beverage," both of which were adulterated and misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the articles made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the apple beverage was an alcoholic product prepared from apple products with added glucose or starch sugar and added water, and that the blackberry beverage was largely, if not wholly, an alcoholic apple product, artificially colored with coal tar dye, in which a substantial amount of blackberry juice was absent.

Adulteration of the apple beverage was alleged in the information for the reason that certain substances, to wit, water and glucose, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for apple beverage, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance for the reason that the statement, appearing on the label, to wit, "Apple Beverage made from pure fruit juice * * *," deceived and misled purchasers into the belief that the article was made from pure fruit juice, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was artificially made from apple products in combination with added water, glucose, and alcohol, and for the further reason that said statement, appearing on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented to purchasers of the article that it was made from pure fruit juice, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was artificially made from apple products in combination with added water, glucose, and alcohol.

Adulteration of the blackberry beverage was alleged for the reason that a substance consisting of an apple product artificially colored had been substituted for blackberry beverage, which the article purported to be, and for the further reason that it was artificially colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed therein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that it was labeled "B Berry Beverage made from pure fruit juice flavor" so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was flavored with pure blackberry juice and was made of pure fruit juice, whereas, in fact and in truth, it was not flavored with blackberry juice and was artificially made out of apple products, alcohol, and other foreign substances and was artificially colored.

On December 27, 1919, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*